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PROVIDENCE.

Providence should sure complain—
Bothered in the sky,
This one prayin' for the rain,
That one for the dry!

On this here "terrestrial ball"
(Fairest one of any,)
Tryin' for to please 'em all,
Never pleasin' any!

Goin' counter every day,
Smilin' now, an' scowlin';
Run the world one feller's way,
Sets another growlin'!

What a mixture all around!
Life of tears an' jestin',
Then a little spot o' ground,
Daisies—dust—to rest in!

—Atlanta Constitution.

THE TREASURE OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

BY GEORGE NOBLE.

In 1863-64 a great treasure, to the value of nearly one million dollars in gold coin and bullion, was recovered from the wreck of the Pacific mail steamship, Golden Gate. I have the story direct from one of the principal men of the enterprize. During the period which elapsed between the discovery of gold in California and the establishment of transcontinental traffic, the custom was to ship coin and bullion from San Francisco to the Isthmus of Panama, across which it was carried to Aspinwall, now Colon, on the Atlantic. There it would be reshipped to its destination in the United States or Europe.

Thus in July, 1862, the side-wheel steamship, Golden Gate, was en route from San Francisco to Panama, carrying more than five hundred passengers and a large amount of treasure. While running along the west coast of Mexico, about two miles offshore, she was discovered to be afire. She was headed for the beach, and when she struck the fire had so enwrapped her that all on board were forced to fling themselves into the surf. There was a vicious undertow. Two hundred and twenty-eight people were lost, and of the vessel herself, in a short time nothing remained in sight except some of the tall machinery.

After the wreck became known it was announced that there had been a million and a half dollars' worth of gold in the treasure-room of the Golden Gate. The underwriters sent skilled divers to the scene to attempt the recovery of this treasure.

The divers, after a prolonged examination, reported that the vessel had broken in two at the treasure-room, and that the gold had been buried so deep in the sand, through the combined action of the surf and the undertow, that the recovery of any portion of it was impossible. The underwriters thereupon abandoned the attempt.

A number of adventurous spirits in San Francisco, upon learning of this report, determined to make personal examination of the wreck. This they did in August, 1862, and corroborated the report of the previous divers.

A second expedition went down, and although not successful, brought back reports that furnished encouragement for a third, which started from San Francisco in October, 1863.

This expedition sailed in two schooners, the R. B. Potter, a former pilot-boat of seventy tons, and the Naiad, a little craft of thirty tons previously used for collecting gulls' eggs from the Farallone Islands. There were ten men on each vessel, including divers and engineers, and there was all the necessary apparatus.

The diving apparatus was put into shape; the two schooners were moored at a safe distance from the breakers, the air-pump, with its attendants, was placed in position on the launch; and one of the divers, in his submarine suit, dropped over the side, but did not vanish. Since the water was but four fathoms deep and clear as crystal, he could easily be seen as he walked along the bottom toward the wreck. A stream of air-bubbles rose behind him, and fish and sharks fled from him in every direction.

As he approached the wreck and found shallower water with each step, it was seen that the furious surf and the undertow forced him by degrees to stoop until he was crawling along on all fours. When he was directly over the wreck he began to employ the ingenious apparatus to which the adventurers looked for success.

This apparatus consisted of a brass pipe, with a nozzle two and one-half inches in diameter, which was attached to five hundred feet of hose leading to a steam-pump on board the Naiad. A continuous stream of water, as powerful as that from a fire engine, was to be forced through the hose; and this, it was hoped, would roll the sand to such a state that the diver could gradually settle down into it and lay hold of the treasure.

As soon as he reached the place where he was to work, the diver gave the signal to start the pump.

After an hour of expectancy by those above, the diver signaled to stop the pump, and then came to the surface. After being relieved of his helmet, he drew in a few breaths of fresh air and reported:

"Everything is all right so far, but there is a lot more work to be done than we bargained for. The sand has accumulated so that where we expected two or three feet, there are almost six. Under this is the coal, and in it we shall find the boxes of gold, if we ever find them.

"The experiment with the hose worked well," he continued. "I kept playing the nozzle under and about my legs, and sank three feet easily. But I tell you, there's danger for a diver in this thing. If the steam-pump ever stops working while a man is deep in the rolled-up sand he will be caught there sure, for the sand will grow solid about him before he can get out."

The men had not thought of this before, but they at once saw the truth of it, and arranged that every imaginable precaution should be taken to keep the pump working.

Both divers descended on the second day, but after considerable time reappeared with no more encouraging news than that one of them had got down into the sand to the depth of his armpits without discovering anything. During the following week the search went on with no success. The divers found that the stream from the hose did not thin the sand enough to enable them to bend down in it and grope about their feet. The stream made a hole for them to sink in, but it was not wide enough to stoop in, and it was filled with a mixture of sand and water, ready to "set" the moment the stream should stop. So the men employed their feet as hands, groping about for the treasure-boxes.

The time passed thus until Thanksgiving day. Then the hopes of the party, who had ventured most of their savings in the enterprise, were very low, but the divers were encased as usual for their regular descents. On this morning one of them remarked:

"Boys, I am going to touch the coal today if I have to go my full length for it. We're needing something special to be thankful for."

It was three hours before he signaled to stop the pump. With their expectations roused by his unusual stay, the others waited eagerly for a signal to send down a bag of such implements as the diver might need to assist him in raising a box of treasure. A small, flat boat, containing two men and grapnels, ice-tongs and such implements, was always kept moored over the spot where the diver was at work. Soon the hopes of those above were destroyed by the announcement that the diver was coming to the surface. The diver, however, had planned a most agreeable disappointment. He who tells me this story remembers being struck by the fact that as the diver ascended the ladder to the side of the launch, he used but one hand to assist himself. When he emerged, his friends saw a package under one of his arms, and this he handed up to those on board.

The box, about a foot long, eight inches in width and four in depth, was carried over to the Potter, opened, and found to contain three thousand five hundred dollars in gold coin.

To obtain this box the diver had been obliged to sink himself until the top of his head was just level with the surface of the sand. Feeling something hard beneath him, he worked it about for a long time with his feet, until finally, with the assistance of some hooks he had carried down with him, he had raised it to a point where he could get his hand on it. While there he had sent up several signals of assurance, which his tenders had never received, no doubt because his life-line had been buried in the firm sand which surrounded the roily hole.

Great progress was now made, the next day, with the assistance of grapnels and bags, more treasure was discovered, and then, day after day, two, three, and even four boxes, containing various amounts, were extricated from the sand by the labor of both divers. With each box they had to mount slowly out of the hole they had bored, and allow the sand to fill in and harden behind them.

Elated with success, the divers, as was natural, relaxed their precautions a little, until one of them had a perilous adventure. Standing over the wreck, he was boring his excavation with the hose and sinking rapidly into the sand as usual.

Just as he got down to his shoulders, the butt of the hose was suddenly torn from his grasp by the surf. As he groped about on the sand expecting to feel it, he remembered with a shock that before beginning operations he had neglected the customary precaution of attaching the hose to his belt by a lanyard. The whole thing had been washed far beyond his reach.

Almost instantly the sand, no longer loosened by the stream of water, began to harden round him, and he realized the full horror of his situation.

So quickly was he embedded that the use of his arms was soon lost; nothing protruded from the solid sand except his helmeted head, hands and wrists. With his life-line buried and his arms powerless, he was unable to make any signal for relief to those above, who were quite unaware of his dreadful situation. Besides all this, owing to the disturbance created around him by the surf and the undertow, he might as well have been blind for all that he could see.

The pressure of sand on his chest was so severe that he began to lose breath, and resigned himself to the speedy, agonizing death which appeared inevitable. Nearly exhausted, he felt something touch one of his hands. It was the bight of the hose, which, in washing about over the bottom, had struck against him—a thing not likely to happen once in a thousand times.

Gripping this with his hand, he slowly edged it along, bit by bit, until finally he got hold of the butt and the nozzle itself. With great difficulty he turned the stream of water into the sand, and freed first one arm, then the other, and gradually the whole upper part of his body.

Through the remainder of the day he was prostrated, but he pluckily went back to the work the next day, and from that time on there was no lack of precaution on his part.

A later incident, in which the other diver figured, indicates well to what a degree the success of the expedition was due to the pluck, persistence and hard work of the divers. In raising one large box of treasure from the hole in the sand, the tongs by which he held it slipped, and ripped the cover entirely off the box while it was yet a foot from the top of the hole.

But by the greatest care and pains he finally succeeded in resting it on the level sand outside the hole without spilling a single coin. It was hauled up to the boat in a bag, and found to contain nearly thirty thousand dollars. Of course the weight of these boxes in the mixture of sand and water was far less than it would have been in the air.

Uninterrupted by other incidents

the work of recovery went on until the first of January, when the increase of surf, with the change of season, made further operations impossible. The last box of treasure was extricated on Christmas day, and although regular trips below were made daily during the week that followed, no more boxes were brought to the surface. Then the men stopped their work and left the spot, fully intending to repeat the operations in the following year; but during the winter the party scattered far and wide, and were never reunited.

Many schemes for obtaining the rest of the treasure, by dredging, building breakwaters or inserting coffer-dams, have been talked about, but no one has yet recovered a dollar of what the San Francisco sailormen failed to lift; nor has any one produced a scheme which, in the opinion of the man who told me this story, will warrant the outlay of the capital necessary to secure what is left of the treasure of the Golden Gate.—Youth's Companion.

GAME OF GAMES.

Golf Is at Once the Most Simple and Most Difficult.

True, there is a point of view from which it may be regarded as an extremely simple game, the very simplest of all the games with a ball and a club. The player's object is simple and single to the point of simple-mindedness and singularity. One might say; to put a small ball in a small hole with the fewest possible strokes. But so are the object of the highest ambitions, the guiding stars of careers the most perplexed and devious. It is true, likewise, that all the countless strokes a golfer makes are resolvable into three kinds of stroke—driving, approaching and putting. But Mr. Everard, in a lecture unsurpassed for truth and brilliancy by any in all the extremely clever literature of golf, has declared that to make those three strokes right one must have "art, science and inspiration."

From the moment the ball leaves the tee, whether it be topped, pulled, or sliced, or whether, struck in proper fashion a trifle below the medial line, and urged forward with an exquisite free lashing out of the wrists, it take flight as with wings and seek its true course as with a mind and purpose of its own, until it drop into the cup with a tintinnabulation that no louder clang or paean ever surpassed in its suggestion of victory and consummation, there is no foreseeing what perplexity or temptation to carelessness or over-confidence will present. Not twice, off the tee ground and the putting green, will the possibilities and probabilities of the stroke be quite the same. In the lie, the wind, the distance to be traversed, the obstacles to be carried, there are variations not to be reckoned by any known mathematics.

Then, as the match approaches its dreadfully quiet climax of defeat or victory, the responsibility may grow positively appalling. The very deliberation which, impossible in most games, is so characteristic of this, so far from lessening the strain on one's nerves, undoubtedly heightens it. One has time to estimate the emergency, to realize the crisis. Not the fiercest rally at tennis, not the longest and timeliest home run at baseball, not the most heroic rush at football, requires a more rigid concentration of thought and energy, or a more dauntless courage, that the flick of a putter that sends the ball crawling on its last little journey across the putting reen, when the putt is for the hole, and the hole means the match. There is not a quality of mind or body—I will not except or qualify at all—no, not one, that life itself proves excellent which a circuit of the links will not test.—Atlantic Monthly.

GUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A transatlantic steamer, carrying what is called "a full mail," usually brings two hundred thousand letters and three hundred sacks of newspaper five hundred and odd sacks for other places.

Mice canot exist on Papa Little, an island in St. Magnus bay, on the west of Shetland. To test the truth of this statement several mice at various times were brought there, but the soil proved so uncongenial that they soon died.

Professor Albert Michelson of the department of physics, University of Chicago, has invented a machine so delicate as to be able to measure the width of a hair. By its means it is said he has discovered that matter of any kind is no more solid than water, save in degree.

A cat recently took up its abode and nursed its litter of four kittens in the fork of a tree, 28 feet from the ground in the garden of Alderman Peace's residence at Castle Hill, High Wycombe, England. The kittens were removed by the gardener, but the cat speedily took them up the tree again to their strange birthplace.

"Policemen at High Wycombe,' says the London Globe, "are now served out with housemaid's dusters, and these homely weapons are to be used against the walls wherever urchins, suffering from cocoethes scribendi' have chalked up maxims, retorts and the pleasant ironies of the street. If there is a wag among the youth of Wycombe he will write on the walls 'A policeman's life is not a happy one.' Imagine the bobby's feelings who has to wipe that out."

An ingenious chemist has made the claim that the average human being is worth about $18,300 from the chemical standpoint. His calculations are based on the fact that the human body contains three pounds thirteen ounces of calcium; and calcium just now is worth $300 an ounce. If this calcium could only be extracted, what a lasting would become to their families. If physicians should discover a way to extract this $18,300 worth if calcium from us poor mortals, operations would immediately become as numerous and popular as they were during the appendicitis craze.

SHOULD THINK OF '92

THE FOLLY OF ENCOURAGING TARIFF TINKERING.

Republicans Warned Against Helping Their Political Enemies by the Folly of Agitating For Tariff Revision For the Sake of "Hurting the Monopolies."

For forty years the free trade question has been the main hope of the Democracy. The great campaign of 1892 was won on the tariff or free trade issue, under conditions much resembling those of the present time. It will be recalled that the country was in a condition of prosperity in 1892 that up to that time had not been equaled. The country is in a greater condition of prosperity at the present time. Some people are seemingly anxious to make some sort of tariff revolution. As in 1892 all are doing well, but there are jealousies arising between various interests, each seemingly willing to take its chances of self-destruction by attempting to destroy somebody else.

In Iowa men are anchoring themselves on present prosperity to demand a change in the schedules that have brought this prosperity. The proposition is made in the interest of tariff reform, as it was made in 1892, for the purpose of "hitting the monopolies." In 1892 the blow was aimed at Carnegie. In 1902 it is aimed at Pierpont Morgan. It did not hit Carnegie in 1892, but it hit nearly everybody else. It may not hit Morgan in 1902, but it may hit nearly every one else. Some of the men in Iowa who have made hundreds of thousands of dollars in increased values of real estate are the chief agitators for the present disturbance of the tariff. They think everything is so securely established that Congress could go pell mell into the tariff question without hurting anything or anybody. There is danger to the country and to the Republican party in this agitation which, seemingly, has its home in Iowa. Republicans are every day heard raving against the tariff, just as they did in 1892, when people scarcely had time to add up their profits.

It is a cute piece of politics that the Democrats or mugwumps are playing in Iowa, rock-ribbed Republican State as she is. If a "tariff reform" plank can be put into the Republican platform of Iowa it will be a great victory for mugwumpism. Iowa has the speaker of the House, the leader of the Senate and two members of the Cabinet. A voice from Iowa would sound like the voice of authority coming directly from the administration. The Republicans of Iowa might well stop and think and also analyze the source from which emanates the attempt to put a tariff reform plank into the Iowa Republican platform, a plank that might be measurably right in itself, but one that would be construed as a letting down of old time principles and be regarded away from home as giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Remember the ides of '02.—Des Moines Capital.

Tariff and Trust Issue.

In respect to a revival of the tariff issue it may be assumed that the American people know a good thing when they have it in hand. They will not soon forget the paralysis of American industries caused by the tariff the Democrats formulated when they last had the opportunity. It required some years, even after the Cleveland-Wilson tariff was abolished, for the country's industries to rally from its blighting effects. But gradually, under the revivifying influence of a Republican tariff, normal conditions were restored, and as a consequence we today see the era of greatest prosperity ever enjoyed by the American people. It is equivalent to an intimation that the people have "gone daft" to assume that they would be willing to exchange present tariff conditions for the paralyzing system that wrought disaster before.

So far as the trust issue is concerned, it would be a lucky thought but for one fundamental drawback. That issue was promptly pre-empted by the Republican party at a time when the Democrats spurned it. The anti-trust measure, known as the Sherman Act, was passed by a Republican Congress, was totally ignored by a subsequent Democratic administration, and now it is being vigorously enforced by the Roosevelt administration.—Los Angeles Herald.

A Peddler's License.

"A buggy peddler was compelled to pay a city license in Colfax the other day."—Exchange.

Just it in a nutshell. The business men of Colfax, who pay the taxes and employ thousands of workmen, object to paying all the city expenses and then allowing outsiders to enjoy the privileges without paying a cent. Nevertheless, some free traders often tell us that we Americans ought to pay the whole cost of our Government and allow foreign business firms all the benefits of our home market without money and without price. Their motto is: Charity should always begin abroad.

An Accession of Reasonableness.

The Republican majority in Congress is beginning to come to its senses, and shows a disposition to listen to those who advocate the letting of well enough alone. For a while past men posing as protectionists have been doing all in their power to contribute to the gratification of those anxious to strike down the Dingley act, but as the closing days of the session approach they are growing more considerate of the platform upon which they were elected. The prospect of meeting their constituents face to face has a great deal to do with their accession of reasonableness.—San Francisco Chronicle.

An Elegant Testimonial.

Bank deposits in the United States have increased over $700,000,000 in the last five years. Statistics show that the great bulk of bank deposits belong to wage earners and people in moderate circumstances. This being the fact, the increase is an eloquent testimonial of the prosperity of the country.—Terre Haute Tribune.

KING EDWARD'S CONDITION

His Progress Described as Being in Every Way Satisfactory.

PAIN FROM WOUND INEVITABLE

A Statement Given Out at Buckingham Palace Said It Need Cause No Alarm—Bonfires Lighted All Over the United Kingdom in Celebration of the King's Improvement—The Official Bulletins.

On the seventh day of the illness of King Edward the following bulletin was issued at Buckingham Palace:

"The King has had a fairly comfortable day and the discomfort in the wound has been less.

"TREVES,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

The bulletin issued at 10 o'clock a. m. said:

"His Majesty has slept well. The dressing of the wound gives much distress, but there is no bad symptom of any kind.

"TREVES,
"SMITH,
"LAKING,
"BARLOW."

At noon the following official statement was given out at the Palace:

"There is no cause for alarm in the distress caused by dressing the wound. This occurs at least twice daily. The wound, which is of considerable depth, is dressed from the bottom, as it is essential that it should heal from within outwards. The dressing causes His Majesty considerable pain, which he has borne with great fortitude. In fact, His Majesty's courage and patience call for the greatest admiration.

"The King was much benefited by the change in the couch yesterday, on which he stayed for a few hours. The electric fans have proved of great value in keeping down the temperature of the apartment.

"The Queen is in constant attendance in the sick room, but the utmost quiet is enforced. The King occasionally sees his children, but the interviews are of short duration. No matters of state or business are allowed to be submitted to the King, who is also debarred from reading his correspondence.

"Neither Drs. Laking, Barlow nor Treves have left the palace since the operation, except for an occasional hour."

This statement was issued with a view to correcting the numerous unfounded stories published with circumstantial detail regarding what is alleged to transpire in the sick room.

The general feeling of relief in consequence of the favorable reports of the condition of the King vented itself on Monday night by the igniting of the 3000 bonfires throughout the United Kingdom which originally were prepared to celebrate coronation night.

The signal to light the fires was given at 9.05 o'clock. A rocket was sent up from the gigantic wheel in Earl's Court and burst in a cloud of stars 1000 feet overhead. In response to this signal bonfires rose from every elevation of any consequence from the Lizard to the Orkneys. The celebrations unfortunately were somewhat dampened by a downfall of rain.

London was not officially illuminated. The display in London in this line was confined to the theatres, the hotels and the business houses on the Strand, Fleet street and other thoroughfares.

There was a celebration at Spithead during the day, when the nearest approach to a review of the great fleet there was seen in the trip of several transports having on board volunteers and colonial troops and many distinguished persons, who inspected the empire's "first line of defense."

General James H. Wilson, who was to have represented the United States Army at the coronation of King Edward, accompanied by Colonels Biddle and Borup, and attended by Sir John Innes Ker, went to Windsor and placed a wreath on Queen Victoria's tomb, in behalf of the United States Army. A royal carriage met the party at the Windsor railroad station.

Buried Alive Ninety-nine Hours.

Joshua Sanford was taken from the bottom of a deep well at Paris, Ont., where he had been entombed for five days. Sanford made known that he was alive by tapping an iron pipe. A force of 100 men worked in shifts night and day until Sanford was rescued. He was buried ninety-nine hours and thirty-five minutes. Sanford will recover.

Guiteau's Judge Is Dead.

Walter S. Cox, formerly Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, died at his home in Washington. He was seventy-six years old and had been in ill health several years. Judge Cox presided over the trial of Guiteau for the assassination of President Garfield.

Worked Hard to Kill Himself.

Jean Fiset, twenty-seven years old, of St. Bastile, Que., loaded an old rusty musket, put the muzzle to his head and pulled the trigger with his toe. When it did not explode, he built a fire, placed the gun in the flames, with the muzzle against his breast and waited till it exploded.

President Signs Panama Canal Bill.

President Roosevelt has signed the Panama Canal bill. Senator Hanna and Admiral J. G. Walker, President of the Isthmian Canal Commission, were present, and the President presented to Mr. Hanna the gold pen with which the bill was signed.

Jessie Morrison Convicted.

Jessie Morrison was convicted of murder in the second degree at Eldorado, Kan. This is her third trial for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle on June 13, 1900. Twice before she was convicted, and has already served one year in State prison.

Five Drowned in a Storm.

During a terrible electric storm at Washington, N. C., a tug towing two lumber schooners was turned on end. Five persons were on the boat, and all were drowned.

The Sporting World.

Wyeth won the American Derby at Chicago.

Radical changes are proposed in the American football rules.

Marvin Hart's challenge to meet any man in his class in the country has been accepted by George Gardner.

The Shamrocks, of Canado, defeated the Crescents, of Brooklyn, in a lacrosse match by the score of 12 to 6.

Americans are not so sure of holding the Davis international challenge cup this year. The Englishmen threaten to send the Doherty brothers.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Senate Committee on Territories was authorized to sit during the recess of Congress.

A pardon was granted Gilbert B. Towles, of Washington, D. C., by the President, while serving a jail term for forgery.

The Navy Department will detail the Panther and Montgomery for reserve practice cruises this summer.

Admiral Dewey, testifying again before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, described Aguinaldo as living like a prince on bribes received from Spain and the proceeds of plunder.

In the Senate Mr. Teller presented a petition from Estes G. Rathbone asking Congress to investigate his case.

The Senate postponed consideration of the bill admitting Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma to the Union until December 10.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Major Gardener testified in his own defense that he pursued in the Philippines the policy he thought was indicated from Washington.

A detachment of United States marines and a force of the native constabulary had an engagement with a large body of Ladrones in Morong Province, Luzon. One marine and seven Ladrones were killed.

American sentinels killed two Moros who were acting in a suspicious manner near the American camp on the island of Mindanao.

Conditions in the province of Albay, P. I., were shown to be prosperous.

Brigadier-General George W. Davis, in command of the American forces in Zamboanga, Mindanao, was ordered to Manilla to take command of the Department of the North. Brigadier-General Samuel S. Summer will succeed General Davis in Zamboanga.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, from the Island of Mindanao, P. I., reported that at a conference at Bacolor the Sultan urged a policy of friendship with the Americans.

DOMESTIC.

For causes unknown George Van Houten, one of the best-known railroad men in the State, killed himself at Eagle Pass, Texas.

Several thousand sheep were destroyed near Durango, Col., by forest fires.

On purely circumstantial evidence, Joseph Coleman was sentenced at Faulkton, S. D., to life imprisonment for the murder of his brother.

Recent purchases of trade rivals by the Armours and Swifts were thought in Chicago to portend a giant consolidation of packing companies.

The police of San Francisco, Cal., arrested J. P. Spence, of Duluth, Minn., wanted for embezzling $1400.

Major Ira Shaler, the subway contractor hit by a falling rock, died at New York City.

While traveling around the world A. Boyd Watson, of England, died at Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Christine J. Nissen, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., believed Jane Toppan, who confessed to murdering thirty-one persons, tried to poison her in a hospital.

Samuel Brown was hanged at Greenville, Mo., for the murder of George Richardson in March, 1900.

Michael Powell was arrested at Troy, Y., charged with murdering his infant child. It was charged that while intoxicated Powell picked up a carving knife and butchered the child in its mother's arms.

The Catholic clergy of Buffalo, N. Y., took steps toward forming an organization within the Church to combat Anarchy and Socialism.

The Ohio Supreme Court sustained the Willis Tax law, levying a fee of one-tenth of one per cent. on the subscribed capital of private corporations.

Anthony S. Sherman, cashier of the Merchants' Bank at Newport, R. I., who shot himself because of a heavy shortage, is dead.

The explosion of a portable engine at Mount Vernon, Md., killed the engineer and fatally injured four other men.

The Ohio Supreme Court declared the law under which the Government of Cleveland is formed to be unconstitutional.

The junior faculty of Chicago University voted to separate the sexes.

The body of Jesse James will be exhumed at St. Joseph, Mo., and reburied in the family lot near Kearney.

President Charles O. Day, of Andover Theological Seminary, announced that the trustees had voted to have the seminary remain at Andover.

FOREIGN.

Cholera has appeared both in Tokio and Pekin.

Lord Henniker, Governor of the Isle of Man, who had been in ill health for some time past, died in the Isle of Man. He was born in 1842.

The French Minister of Justice declared the Humbert swindlers will be arrested and tried.

About 1500 Canadian troops sailed from Durban, South Africa, for home.

The yellow fever epidemic near Coatzacoalcos, Mexico, continues, four Americans having died.

Three brothers named Wamboldt were lost from the fishing schooner Iselda, from Halifax, on the banks of Lahave.

King Oscar asked the Swedish Cabinet to resign and former Premier Bostrom to form a new Cabinet.

A number of Russian officers were sentenced to terms of imprisonment at Poltava for corrupt practices.

Two Philadelphians were in St. Petersburg collecting information and material relating to the boundaries of Alaska.

Permission to return to Africa will be sought at once by C. H. Wessels and P. G. W. Grobler, Boer envoys to Europe.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers and the staff of the United States Legation were received in audience by the Emperor of China and the Empress Dowager.

Cape Haitien was bombarded by Government warships and fighting in the streets continued all day.

The Right Rev. William Garden Cowle, D. D., Bishop of Auckland, died at Wellington, N. Z. He was born in 1831.

The British House of Commons passed the third reading of the Finance Bill by a vote of 236 to 181.

It was reported that Russia would withdraw from Manchuria and grant Chinese concessions.

Two were killed and fourteen injured in a gunpowder explosion near Madrid, Spain.

ROW IN SENATE CHAMBER

Bailey, of Texas, Says He Choked Beveridge, of Indiana.

WHAT LED UP TO THE ENCOUNTER

Bailey Demanded That Beveridge Withdraw a Remark, Which the Latter Refused to Do, and a Scuffle Followed—Conflicting Testimony Concerning the Assault—Senate Had Adjourned.

Washington, D. C.—As the result of a sharp colloquy in the Senate, Senator Bailey, of Texas, made a violent assault on Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, after the Senate adjourned. The affray occurred in the Senate Chamber. Accounts of bystanders and the participants differ as to details. Senator Bailey says he caught Senator Beveridge by the throat with both hands and was choking him when he was pulled off by Senators Spooner and McComas, and the assistant doorkeeper, Mr. Layton. Senator Beveridge, though averse to discussing the affair at all, which he laughingly characterizes as "too trivial an occurrence to be talked about seriously," says the Texan did not seize him by the throat. Mr. Layton, who was standing close to Mr. Bailey when the assault was made agrees in the main with Mr. Beveridge's statement as to this detail of the affray. Senators Spooner and McComas are unable to say whether or not Mr. Bailey had Mr. Beveridge by the throat when they pulled the Texan away.

The chamber was almost deserted at the time. A few minutes after the Senate adjourned, which was about 6.30, Mr. Bailey walked over to where Mr. Beveridge was sitting and demanded that he retract what Mr Bailey said was an insulting remark. Mr. Beveridge had made about him in the course of a speech in which the Indiana Senator defended Judge Pen field, Solicitor of the State Department, from an attack the Texan had made on him at the opening of a speech charging the State Department with not having shown proper diligence in dealing with accusations against Powel Clayton, Ambassador to Mexico. Mr Bailey and Mr. Beveridge conversed in low tones for fully five minutes, when the other occupants of the chamber were startled to hear the Texan exclaim in angry tones:

"You will retract it or I'll hurt you."

Mr. Beveridge was then heard to say: "I have done all I'm going to do about it."

Then Mr. Bailey sprang at the Indianian, who is neither so tall nor so stout as the Texan, and grabbed at his throat. The impact tipped back the chair in which Mr. Beveridge was sitting, and this circumstance doubtless accounts for the Texas Senator not getting a firmer grip on the Indiana Senator's throat. Then, too, there was a desk between them, which prevented Mr. Bailey from getting closer than arms' length. As the table was tipped over the contents of a bottle of ink were poured over Mr. Beveridge's trousers and some of it got on Mr Bailey's hand and coat sleeves.

Just at the most interesting juncture of the "scrap" Messrs. Spooner, McComas and Layton seized Bailey and pulled him back. Senator Beveridge rose from his chair, somewhat besmeared with ink, and calmly walked out of the chamber to his committee room. As the Indianian came up smiling the infuriated Texan screamed something at him which Mr. Beveridge's friends say was, "I'll kill you," but which Mr. Bailey's friends say was "I'll make you retract."

Senator Bailey frankly admitted that he did not know what he said to Senator Beveridge at this point.

The combatants did not try to meet again after they were separated, each going to his hotel alone.

SLEEPING BOY'S HORRIBLE DEED.

Discovered by His Mother Hacking With an Axe at His Brother.

Dublin, Ind.—Somnambulism was the cause of a tragedy near Beck's Grove, in this county. Grover Snyder, aged sixteen, was almost chopped to pieces by his brother Oliver, aged fifteen.

After the boys had retired for the night the mother was awakened by cries of distress. She hastened into Grover's bedroom, where she discovered that Oliver had left his bed, obtained an axe and was hacking away at his brother. The mother could not arouse Oliver, as he was sound asleep.

John M. Snyder, the boys' brother, was murdered near Champaign, Ill., two years ago. The murder weighed heavily on the mind of the lad, and during his sleep Oliver often dreamed some one was attempting to kill him.

It was while thus dreaming, it is thought, that he attacked his brother.

$35,000 Damages Awarded.

Patrick Markey, formerly an engineer on the Chicago and Alton Road, has been awarded, at Mexico, Mo., $35,000 damages in a suit against the Louisiana and Missouri Railway Company for injuries sustained in the explosion of his locomotive in October, 1900.

Bank Clerk's Shortage $6500.

Frank Jones, correspondence clerk in the National Commercial Bank at Albany, N. Y., was arrested, charged with a defalcation of $6500. The shortage was discovered while he was away on a fishing trip. Jones has a wife and two children.

Russian Students Being Freed.

Russian students who were arrested last March at the time of the student disorders in St. Petersburg and sentenced to imprisonment for two or three months, are now returning to their homes.

Fatal Street Car Collision.

A head-on collision between two heavily loaded cars at Marlboro, Mass., resulted in the death of Motorman John A. Harris and injuries to about forty passengers, several of whom were taken to hospitals.

Personal Mention.

President Roosevelt will visit Kansas City on his western trip.

Western Reserve University has been given $100,000 by Colonel A. A. Pope for college buildings.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and family go to Thompson's Point, on Lake Champlain, to spend their vacation.

Booker T. Washington has refused numerous offers of high pay to go on the lecture platform, preferring to devote his time exclusively to the interests of Tuskegee.

THE COUNTRY'S FINANCES

Treasury Surplus Larger Than in Any Year Since 1888.

A DECREASE IN EXPENDITURES

Available Cash Balance Stands at $208,630,022, Larger Than Ever Before in the History of the Government—Stock of Gold, $808,173,412, Bigger Than That of Any Country in the World.

Washington, D. C.—At the end of the fiscal year the available cash balance in the United States Treasury is larger than ever before in the history of the Government. It stands at $208,630,022. The excess of receipts over expenditures for the year is also very large, the Treasury surplus of $82,163,360 being larger than in any year since 1888, and exceeded in only ten years since the foundation of the Government. In nearly every one of these ten years the revenues of the Government had been swelled by extraordinary taxation to meet the expenditures of a past war period. At this time, also, the general fund in the Treasury is enormously larger than ever before, the amount being more than $280,000,000, as against about $168,000,000 one year ago.

The United States Government now has a stock of gold in the Treasury believed to be larger than any similar stock anywhere in the world. The amount of gold coin, bullion and certificates in the Treasury is $808,163,412. Added to this is gold in circulation throughout the country which raises the total amount to not less than $1,200,000,000.

Aside from the great increases in the available cash balance, the Treasury surplus and the stock of gold, the notable things in the condition of the Treasury to-day are that since a year ago the amount of national bank currency in the Treasury has increased by nearly $2,000,000; the amount of standard silver dollars, silver certificates, bullion and subsidiary silver coin from about $32,000,000 to about $39,000,000, and the Government funds in national bank repositories from $101,000,000 to $127,000,000.

It was estimated early in 1901, at the time the measure for repealing the war taxes was under consideration by the Senate Finance Committee, that the proposed amendments would cause a falling off in internal revenue receipts during the fiscal year of not less than $40,000,000. The prosperity of business has been such, however, that the reduction in internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year has been only a little more than $34,000,000. The total receipts of the Government from all sources during the last year were $563,405,187. Of these $234,456,927 were from customs, an increase of nearly $16,000,000 over the record of the year before; $272,563,214 from internal revenue, and $56,445,046 from miscellaneous sources.

The increased surplus for the year was due, however, not so much to increased revenues as to decreased expenditures, the total disbursements being $471,241,797, as against $563,067,353 last year. Owing to the practical cessation of fighting in the Philippines and the consequent less extensive administration of the War Department, the military establishment called for an expenditure of only about $112,000,000 during the last fiscal year, as against about $145,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1901. The Navy Department, on the other hand, cost about $5,000,000 more this year than last, but the payments on account of interest on the national debt were about $1,000,000 less, and on account of pensions about $2,000,000 less during the last year.

The Treasury officials believe that the outlook for the new fiscal year is entirely hopeful. The additional repeal of war taxes, which took effect July 1, is estimated to reduce the gross income from internal revenue by about $75,000,000 in the next twelve months, but on the basis of this year's receipts and expenditures there would still be a surplus on June 30 next of at least $17,000,000.

ARMY PROMOTIONS WERE COSTLY.

Root Gives List of Those Retired Soon After Receiving New Rank.

Washington, D. C.—The Secretary of War has prepared a statement in response to the resolution adopted by the House directing him to furnish the names and rank of officers of the army promoted since April 1, 1898, "who have been retired within one year of their last promotion with a higher grade than that held at the time of their promotion."

The list contains the names of forty officers promoted and retired as brigadier-generals, thirty-eight of whom were promoted from the grade of colonel.

In a statement prepared by the Paymaster-General it is shown that the total increased expense of these advanced retirements is $258,572, that sum representing the difference between the pay the officers named will receive by reason of their promotion before retirement and the pay they would have received had they retired regularly on reaching the age of sixty-four years.

Trade's Volume Remarkably Large.

Domestic trade is quieter in some lines, but its general volume continues remarkably large considering the near approach of midsummer and the disturbing effect upon many industries of the prolonged suspension of the anthracite coal output.

The Dreibund Is Renewed.

Count von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, and the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors at Berlin, have signed the treaty providing for the prolongation of the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (the Dreibund). The alliance was renewed in its original form.

Watchfires For Dead Gypsy Princess.

Watch fires were burned for the repose of the soul of Mary Wells, the gypsy princess, who died near Watnong Mountain, at Morristown, N. J.

1151 Pension Bills Passed.

In the United States Senate a statement as to the pension work of the session was presented by Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, showing the total number of private pension bills introduced in the House to be 7516, and in the Senate 2552; total, 10,070, of which 1151 were passed by both houses. Of these 934 have been approved by the President, and 217 await his signature.

July Dividends in Boston $21,398,086.

The semi-annual dividends to be paid in Boston in July total $21,398,086.

Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

A bucket 745 miles deep and 748 miles from side to side would hold every drop of the ocean. The bucket could rest quite firmly on the British Isles. To fill the bucket one would need to work 10,000 steam pumps, each sucking up 1,000 tons of sea.

Mexico has an area of 751,000 square miles or nearly one-fourth that of the United States.

Prudence is common sense well trained in the art of manner, of discrimination and of address.

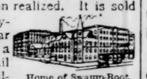
More than 1,000 kinds of rubber shoes are made in the United States.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.



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—ARCHITECTS.—

Raleigh, - - - - N. C.

"That House" sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay postage.

The United States of America, Eastern District of North Carolina. Whereas, on the 11th day of June 1902 J. E. Brooks and Wm. Friend filed their libel in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, against the Schooner Mariah Ashby, her boats, tackel appearal and furniture, in a cause of action civil and maritime and

Whereas by virtue of power in due form of law to be directed returnable of the 25th day of June 1902 I have seized and taken the said Schooner Mariah Ashby and have her in my custody.

Notice is hereby given that a District Court will be held in the United States Court Room in the City of Elizabeth City, N. C. on the 25 day of June 1902 for the trial of said premises and the owner or owners and all persons who may have or claim any interest are he eby cited to appear at the time and place aforesaid to show cause if any they have why final decree shall not pass as prayed.

H. C. Dockery,
U. S. Marshal,
By Chas A. Banks, Dept.
U. S. Marshal.

PATENTS

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D. O. NEWBERRY - - Bus., Manager

Sir Tommie Lipton is coming over with another lifter in spite of the fact that we have that yacht cup nailed down.

There are loud calls from the democrats everywhere to Senator Carmack to "cheese it!" What do they mean?

The republicans have given Billy two good lickings and it now looks as if the democrats will have to apply a bed-slat to his basement before he will let the party reins go. Billy's a game chick, ain't he? Sure is.—Exchange

If you are a man of business and a republican and would like to do a little work for the cause we all love let us send you a bundle of NORTH CAROLINIANS. It will be the jolliest sort of fun to show it to your neighbors and take their subscriptions.

An exchange pertinently remarks. The Republicans of North Carolina are going to demand a fair election this fall. If the machine selects you as a registrar this year you can set it down in your little book as a fact that you will not be permitted to obey the dictates of the machine bosses, but compelled to count the votes as cast.

THE INLAND WATERWAY.

The securing of the long sought inland waterway along the Atlantic coast, an appropriation for the survey of which was secured from the present Congress, would be of great benefit to this section and of obvious benefit to the whole eastern coast trade.

The dangers to small vessels rounding the treacherous Cape Hatteras would be avoided. There would be lower freight rates, too.

Another thing to be taken in consideration is this: We of the south land are back of those of the north land in the mater of inland waterways. To the north is an inland waterway all the way to Boston, and small vessels do not have to brave the perils of the outer sea as in the case from Norfolk on south. Thus it will be seen that only a reasonable request is being made in seeking to have this route made.

The government, when it does make an appropriation to carry out this project, will not wholly be taking an unselfish action. With the waterway in existence means will be provided so that in time of hostilities with a foreign power its torpedo boats and smaller fighting vessels can take an inland route almost the entire length of the Atlantic coast and stand in no danger or dread of an attack from the enemy. This might prove some day to be most desirable.

Cheaper shipping rates would follow the completion of the waterway and in consequence enhance the demand for the almost inexhaustable quanity of products along the route. It would bring barges largely into use for transportation purposes. When this scheme of transportation began on the Chesapeake bay from Baltimore north, freight rates on coal, to cite an instance, fell from $3 a ton to 70 cents. A reduction in keeping with the way the rates fell in the north means that a similar reduction would occur with this course opened, and place the products of the territory anywhere in the north so they could be sold at an attractive price and the grower and producer receive just as much as he does now. The greater demand would be of incalculable benefit to him and to this great territory.

TARIFF AND TRUSTS.

Perhaps the greatest speech that has been made in Congress this session was the discussion of "Tariff and Trusts" by E. L. Hamilton, a Republican from Michigan. Here are a few utterances from that speech which are being widely quoted and need no comment:

"It is hard to please people anyhow. If a man is economical, you call him parsimonious; if he is a spendthrift, you call him a fool; if he is rich, you call him a plutocrat.

"The millionaire maintains a palace and finds his comfort in one room, keeps many servants to wait on one another; keeps a carriage and walks for exercise; has plenty to eat and diets for his health; has unlimited means for diversion and seldom has time for diversion; gets tired of watching the boundaries of his own possession, but has to remain on guard.

"Every once in a while after he drains all there is in it and turns state's evidence against the world, the flesh and the devil, good form, charitable brockerage and the well dress tread-mill generally and tells us there is nothing in it, but we keep right on after it.

"Capital is only labor grown prosperous, and when it becomes prosperous it acts just as prosperity always acts and gets envied in turn just as prosperity is always envied."

The Democrats told the colored brother to go way back and take a rear seat, but they evidently had no idea of letting him repose there in peace. It would have robbed the party of its sole political assets. We feel confident that an effort will be made to drag him back into the political arena.

It is intimated that the Democrats, in the campaign of 1902, will give special prominence to the trusts and the tariff. They make no votes on either issue. The tariff of the present time is acceptable to the country which is prospering under it as never before. On this question the Republicans are far in advance of the Democrats, for it was the Republicans that passed the antitrus bill act and it is the Republicans who are enforcing it. There seems to be a disposition on the Democrats part to dodge the Philippine issue in the canvass. This wil show cowardice, but it will be a confession that the Republican position on that promises to be an excellent year for the Republican party of the nation.

BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING.

If anything was lacking to show the deceitful and dishonest channels through which the Democratic party in this State obtained power the two following extracts are conclusive. The first extract is from the Democratic hand Book of 1898, prepared by F. M. Simmons, T. J. Jarvis, J. H. Pou, S. A. Ashe and F. D. Winston. Yet in the face of this fact Democratic newspapers and politicians in North Carolina are today solemnly saying that they never denied their designs of disfranchisement. By this method they reached their present seats of power, and there, after the lapse of three years, the same men are gathering statistics of disfranchised, and find they have up to date bagged the suffrages of 54,115 freemen, and 29 counties yet to hear from. And with this their chairman says he is well satisfied.

We request all the friends of The Register to carefully read the first declartion made three years ago, "before taking," and then to read the second contained in a Washington dispath of June 7th, "after taking," and see if this party is longer worthy of public confidence.

BEFORE TAKING.

"The Constitution gives the right of suffrage to all male persons over 21 years of age not disqualified by crime, and the Legislature cannot add or take away a letter from that. That can only be done by the people themselves and the Democrats will never submit any proposition to the people to take from a man his right to vote. No democrat has ever proposed such a thing. The charge is only intended to mislead, to deceive, and to make political capital. It is entirely false. There is not a Democratic convention that would not spit upon a man who might make such a proposition. There is not a Democratic canidate for office who would not pledge himself most solemnly against it. There is not a man who would make such a charge. It is, we learn, made by some radicals, but our people know the character of these men. They have no self-respect, and nobody else respects them. They are not entitled to the respect of the people, because they do not respect themselves. It is wonderful how low down some people can get in political matters; with what unblushing effrontery they can invent falsehoods, until they become like the "organized" being referred to in the Populist Hand-book."

AFTER TAKING.

"Chairman Simmons has recieved returns of poll tax payments from sixty eight counties. They show that there are 5,600 Democratic delinquents, white Republicans 8,683 and negroes 23,644, of whom 7,578 can read. Taking these returns as a basis for the number of delinquents in all the counties, they would indicate the following results: Democratic delinquents 8,022, white Republicans 12,366 and negroes 33,727, of whom 10,819 can read. The delinquents in the eastern counties heard from so far are: Democrats 2,480, white Republicans 2;365, negroes 12,271, in the west the Democrats number 3,179, white Republicans 6,318, and negroes 11,373."—Asheville Register.

The excellent showing made by the southern states is thus embodied in the recent census report. It says:

"The sudden springing of the southern states into prominence in the cotton industry is shown by the total increase of capital from $20,413,414 in 1880 to $62,623,729 in 1890, and to $137,172,756 in 1900. Ten years ago and also in 1880 Georgia was easily the leader in the southern states, but it has now been surpassed by both South Carolina and North Carolina, in each of which states the value of products was not much less than in the state of Maine and New Hampshire, where the industry has been established for a half century, and in the number of hands emyloyed, both North Carolina and South Carolina surpass both of these New England states. The growth in Alabama has been also very great, the amount of capital having almost exactly quadrupled in ten years"

An interesting and thoughtful article on the oyster industry from the pen of a Buxton correspondent appears in another column. We commend it to our readers.

A prominent North Carolinian in a private letter says: When a man begins to be recognized at home and abroad because of his merit we begin to apply the dagger. While other people get rid of their great men by pushing them on up the ladder we do so by kicking them down." Is this terrible indictment of North Carolina true? If so, men and brethren, we should turn over a new leaf and keep it turned.—News & Observer. What is the matter brother with taking your own medicine? Senator Pritchard is about the biggest statesman that North Carolina has produced of late years, and yet, as far as the Senator is concerned, we have heard nothing from your organ but detraction whenever he was the object of controversy.

GOOD ADVICE

The Rev. W. W. Lucas a negro minister, secretary of the Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress, preached a sermon in Macon Ga., recently in which he told an original and forcible way some homely truths to his race. He said: "I have decided that the only way to get rid of the 'Jim Crow' car is to get rid of the 'Jim Crow' negro. If I could use 200,000 bars of soap on the unwashed negroes that travel on trains and hang around depots I would solve the negr problem about 20 per cent. Lazy, ragged, dirty, barefect fellows longing for silver slippers and long white robes and counting themselves worthy; neglecting to provide a home for their families on earth and yet claiming a house not made with hands in Gods heaven! The white man is trying to make this earth blossom as a rose and the negro is getting ready to die! The white man is organizing business enterprises and the negro organizing societies to turn out at their funerals! Now I object to a one $100 funeral for a fifty cent negro. The negro eats up and dresses away all he makes. One squire meal on Sunday sweeps away all the wages of the week. He reminds me of the mule which ate the shipping tag from his leg. An old negro exclaimed: 'Gee dat mule dun eat his whar-he's-gwine!' That's what the negro does. He eats up his living."

The Mobile negroes welcomed and applauded his words, as if their vital truth.

To Cure A Cold In One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure E. W. Grove's signature on each box: 25.

The curiosity of others enables some men to make a good living.—Chicago News.

Stop the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No. Cure, No Pay. Price, 25 cents.

The favorable tidings which come from Buckingham Palace, are good news for all the world, in which all the world rejoices

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Other Way.

He—Bertha, I am going to ask you a question, a question which will have a lasting effect upon my life as you answer it. Bertha, dear, will you be a sister to me?

She—Charley, I can't do that, but I will be your wife.—Boston Transcript.

You Know What You Are Taking

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No. Cure, No Pay. 50c

A Corry woman, who could not afford a new $5 hat, visited a millinery store, saw the late styles, went home, pounded her old hat for half an hour with a rolling pin, stuck a feather through the band and went to church the next Sunday the envy of all the women in the town.—Erie Dispatch.

IS YELLOW POISON

in your blood? Physicians call it Malarial Germ. It can be seen changing red blood yellow under microscope. It works day and night. First, it turns your complexion yellow. Chilly, aching sensations creep down your backbone, You feel weak and worthless.

ROBERTS' CHILL TONIC

will stop the trouble now. It enters the blood at once and drives out the yellow poison. If neglected and when Chills, Fevers, Night-Sweats and a general break-down come later on, Roberts' Tonic will cure you then—but why wait? Prevent future sickness. The manufacturers know all about this yellow poison and have perfected Roberts' Tonic to drive it out, nourish your system, restore appetite, purify the blood, prevent and cure Chills, Fevers and Malaria. It has cured thousands—It will cure you, or your money back. This is fair. Try it. Price, 25 cents. For sale by

ALL DRUGGISTS

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

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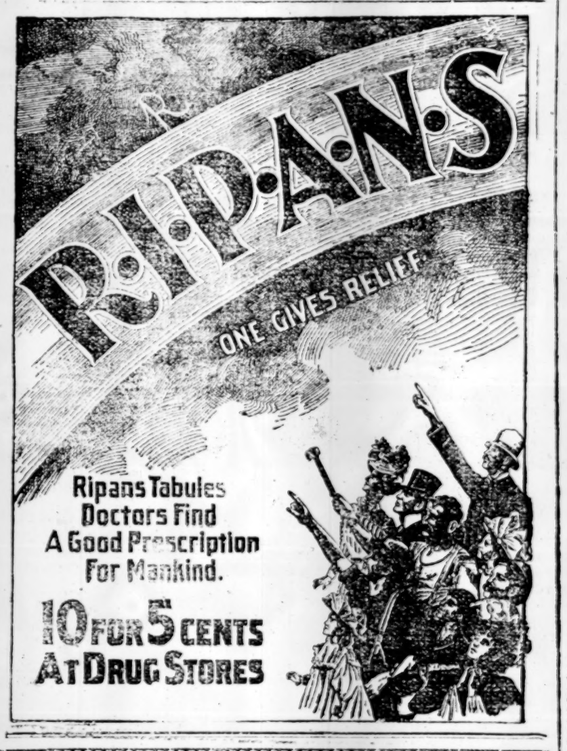

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Why not ask what it will cost?

CAROLINIAN PUB. CO.

Notice.

"The North Carolinian" having passed into other hands, all receipts for subscription and advertising to April 1, 1902 and all other receipts for money paid to the estate of the late Paterson John must hereafter bear the personal signature of the executrix.

ELLA V. JOHN

pril 9, 1 902.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Ephraim Mann, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. May 12th 1902

R. J. Hassel, Administrator
I. M. Meekins, Attorney.

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Best Work — — Best Marble.

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Are in a position to sell you Monuments Tombs etc. as low as any reliable Marble Co. under the sun. Get your Estimates from any reliable dealer submit same to us, we will give you as low, if possible lower prices.

NO CHEAP JOHN WORK TURNED OUT.

No agent employed gives the customer all the benefit. Place no order until you see our Mr. Mason or send in order direct. When in E. City be sure and get the right place. Don't be deceived

C. B. MASON,
Marble Co.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Primary Planets.

The primary planets are those which are the centers of secondary systems, consisting of small globes revolving round them in the same manner as they revolve round the sun. These are called secondary planets, satellites or moons. The primary planets which are thus attended carry the satellites or secondary planets with them in their orbits round the sun.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

TAILORING

An exclusive stock of high class fabrics for evening and half dress.

New Spring AND Summer Samples.

A choice line.

Suitings,

Trousering,

Your order placed now will receive my promptest attention.

C. RAULFS,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

33 Fearing St. Elizabeth City, N

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

Extends its thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage it has received since beginning operations a few weeks ago. For a brand new enterprise starting in a field against well entrenched competition we feel justly proud of the business done thus far, but as the season has just fairly opened we wish to make a few remarks like these: "It shall be our aim to merit the continuous patronage of the public by dealing fairly and squarely at all times by weighing ice as delivered—by offering a choice high grade, very hard frozen article free from impurities, by serving our customers promptly and in an accommodating spirit, and finally we promise that our prices shall be all right. If there is anything else we can offer the public, kindly let us hear from you.

Very truly yours for good hot weather.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

Corner Cedar and Water St. Opposite Wm. L. P. Winder, Poindexter Street.

Call phone No. 200.

WILL YOU RIDE?

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company

N. G. GRANDY & CO.

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

Agents for American Fertilizer Co's. HIGH CLASS

FERTILIZERS.

Buyers of Cotton Seed. Dealers in Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls, Hay, Corn and Oats.

REFERENCES: Citizen's Bank, First National Bank.

FULMER & WHITEHURST

(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17.

F. H. Ziegler,

Successor to John H. Ziegler.

Undertakers' supplies,

From the cheapest to the best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPE AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a Specialty. All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

A. W. HAFF.

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff

Wholesale Commission Dea

In Fresh Fish Lobsters

Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET

NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty. Best Accounts.

M. B. Culpepper, & Son,

Groceries

—AND—

Confectioners.

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets

Our stock is always fresh Corned Hams, Shoulders and Pork always on hand during cold weather.

We deal in every article kept in a first-class retail Grocery.

Call and examine our stock.

Free deliver of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E City, N. C

My Knowledge of the Human Eye

is based upon hard study and practical experiences, this helps greatly in giving you just the kind of glasses you need. We make no mistakes, and are never out of a particular number of lense, so you run no risk by coming here.

Hathaway,

Eyesight Specialist.

EXAMINATION FREE.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor, T. B. Wilson; Aldermen, M. N. Sawyer, Dr A. L. Pendleton, W. M. Hosier, J. B. Culpepper, J. B. Fearing, Fred Davis and Louis Anderson; Clerk and Tax Collector, R. B. Sheppard; Treasurer, J. B. Ferebee; Chief of Police, W. Clawson; A. C. Bell, Assistant. J. C. Scarborough and Wilson Brothers, Police; Attorney, F. W. McMullan; Street Commissioner, J. F. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr. John D. Griggs; Harbor Master, J. Modlin.

Collector of Customs—W. C. Brooks, Sr.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. S. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on first Tuesday and 3d Wednesday of each month at office of Board of Health and Church St.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, D. H. Tuttle pastor; Baptist, C. W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor.

Apostolic Conception on Pearl street; Preaching 1 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. each Sunday. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. T. S. Davis, pastor.

Church of Christ, J. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

Colored—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Cornerstone; Z. H. Berry, pastor, Olive Branch M. W. C. Smith, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Attaridge pastor; African Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas L. Palmer, George B. Sherlock and W. J. F. Sawyer. Treasurer, Register, R. B. White. J. F. Newbold, keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, Nathan L. Gregory; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. A. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. L. Sheep; Board of Education: J. C. Commander, Charles Reid and F. V. Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Gerring; County Physician, Dr A. T. Aydlett, Surveyor, J. T. Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

DO WE GET YCUR BUNDLE?

THIS laundry's Full of Satisfaction.

We dispense it in generous measure to all our patrons.

Every garment that we do up is liberally sprinkled with it.

We wash and iron it into every bit of work that we turn out.

Are YOU getting satisfaction? Try US.

Albemarle Steam Laundry,

L. E. Skinner, Prop.

PHONE 125.

BRICK!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. C. Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect May 25th, 1902

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk	" "	4:20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City	" "	9:25, a.m
Arrive at Norfolk	" "	11:00, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		11:35, a.m
Arrive at Edenton	" "	12:30, p.m
Leave Edenton	" "	5:30, p. m.
Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday)		5:45 p. m
Arrive Edenton		6:40 p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Chesapeake Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Schedule in effect February 17, 1902.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 7:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. for Plymouth connects with Washington and Plymouth R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with steamer for Windsor.

Steamer leaves Edenton 12:45 for Jamesville and Williamston. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m. for Cowan River Landings and Monday and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Daily line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C.—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Nouse, 6:00 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Ocracoke, 5 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Both Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental each way connects with A. and N. C. for Goldsboro and C. F. R. for Wilmington.

Steamers leave Edenton daily except Sunday at 10 p. m. for Washington, N. C. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday 5 a. m. for Lorch Creek Aurora and etc. at 5:00 a. m. Monday and Friday for Swan Quarter and Ocracoke.

For further information apply to W. B. Keys, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co. at Norfolk, Va.

J. R. KING, Gen'l Mngr. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Pt. & Pass'r Agt.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

Slave if you will, but if you prefer to make housework easy, use

GOLD DUST

It makes home brighter and care lighter.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. New York. Boston, St. Louis.
Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, July 10, 1902.

Mr George Scott is in Shawboro on business (?)

Miss Kate Harris, of Camden, is spending a few days with Miss Clara Weeks.

Mrs. C. W. Burrus left for White Plain, N. Y. where she will visit her mother.

Mr. Frank Spence, a prosperous farmer of New Land, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Pearl Holland, of Maryland, is visiting the Misses Howeth, on Cedar street.

Miss Annie Ferebee, of Shawboro, is visiting Miss Mary Ehringhaus, on Fearing street.

The corn and cotton crops look very promising, corn especially. Peas are also looking well.

Miss Jennie Salamonsky, of Norfolk, is the guest of Mrs. Louis Selig, on Road street.

Mr. John Z. Lowe, the popular proprietor of the Nag's Head hotel, was in the city Saturday

Again the Revenue Cutter Boutwell adorns our port. We hope ere long we'll see more of her.

Mr and Mrs. Joe Pritchard left Monday to spend the summer in their cottage at Nag's Head.

A successful politician is a man who can evade his promises without seeming to break his word.

We regret to learn of the illness of Miss Bonnie Krause, a popular saleslady of the "Bee Hive."

Mr. Camden Melick, has returned from Washington, N. C., where he spent Saturday and Sunday.

The family of Mr. John L. Sawyer left, Tuesday, for Nags' Head, where they will spent the summer.

Mr. J. F. White has purchased the Little Gem hotel and will continue to conduct the business at that stand.

Miss Bessie Davis, a charming little lady of Norfolk, is visiting her cousin, Miss Mary Lue Sawyer, on Water street.

Mr. Walter Cohoon, the genial editor, of the Tar Heel, gave a most delightful soil Monday night, to a party of his friends.

After about two weeks recreation, Miss Goldie Kramer, the popular little "hello girl", has resumed her post in the central office.

Miss Jimmie Perry, who has been visiting Miss Cornie White, on Main street, leaves today for her home in Berkley, Va.

Mr. Frank and Miss Margarite Hanes, of Winston Salem, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clay Foreman, on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Dr. L. S. Blades and family, accompanied by Miss Ada Melick, left Tuesday for Peterstown., where they will spend the heated term.

Mr. Robert Jennings, who let some months ago, for Pittsburg, Pa., to accept a position in a printing office of that place, is home on a visit to his mother.

Misses Clara and Aleithia Weeks accompanied by Messers M. B Griffin and Gaston Crawford, spent Sunday with Miss Kate Harris, at her home in Camden.

The many friends of Mr. J. Frank Bateman will be sorry to learn of the discontinued trips of the steamer Lucy, owing to the ending of the potato season, the boat has been ordered elsewhere.

The senatorial democratic convention for the First District meets in Hertford in a few days. Messrs. Sam Harrell of Gates and P. W. McMullan of Pasquotank are mentioned very favorably for the nomination. —Hertford Dispatch.

Mr. George Dewey, formerly of this city, but now of Norfolk, Va., where he is connected with the Southern States 'Phone system, is home on a visit to relatives and friends. George is a most promising lad in his profession, as an electrician.

The game of ball between the E. City "Sports" and the Hertford "Dudes", which occured on the 4th., had a feature of the free silver platform, resulting in a score of 16 to 1 in favor of the "Sports." The game was played on the Hertford diamond.

The truck farmers are about through shipping Irish potatoes, beans, ect. The potato crop was much better than expected some time ago. About an average crop was made and prices held up remarkably well during the entire season. Sweet potatoes will be the next truck crop to go.

There has been a great deal of kicking against the ruling that cord wood must be listed for taxation. The argument against listing cord wood is that there is such a difference in the price of wood. The man who has wood ten miles from market has his wood assessed at the same price per cord as the man who has wood at the place the wood is sold and the man who has corded his wood had to pay tax on it, while the man who has just simply heaped his wood or left it lying where cut, does not pay anything.—Monroe Enquirer.

The Little White House.

The building of the Little White House means that the White House proper will continue to be the residence of the president for years There is sentiment connected with that building which will not be easy to get rid of. It was proposed to use it for an office building and build a magnificent house for the president in another part of Washington, but there was so much opposition that the proposition was abandoned, and the plan of building the Little White House an office for the President was adopted:

This office building will be in the White House grounds, just west of the White house. It will be a small structure, one story in height, 110 in length and 50 feet deep. It will contain seven rooms, all of which will be large and comfortable. The building will be made to look like a small edition to the White House. The cost of it will be about $30,000, and it will be finished early in the fall.

A Contract.

At last the city has come in possession of the water works plant, the amount of $50,000 being paid over to the company last Thursday. In addition the city owns the sewerage system and electric light plant, and it is to be hoped that after a while water and lights will be cheaper to private consumers.—Goldsboro Head light.—Goldsboro has a population of 5,877. Elizabeth City has a population of 6,348. Goldsboro not only has public utilities but owns them. Elizabeth not only doesn't owns such utilities, but hasn't even got them. The comparison is not to her credit. Before thousands are sunk in that Water st. scheme she should have water works and a system of sewerage.

Need More Help.

Often the over taxed organs of digestion cry out for help by Dyspepsia's pains, Nausea, Dizziness, Headaches, liver complaints, bowel disorders. Such troubles call for prompt use of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are gentle, thorough and guaranteed to cure 25c at all Druggists and South Mills Drug Co.

Health Report.

The June bulletin of the State board of health, issued on 3rd, is interesting. It contains a full report of small pox in the state. For the 12 months ended May 1, there were, 1,812 cases, of which 616 were white 1,295 colored. There were 48 deaths, of which 21 were white, 27 colored. There were 1,945 during the previous year.

This does not include Wilson county, where between January 1, and May 1, there were 333 cases and 6 deaths, but the chief sanitary official there told Dr. Richard H. Lewis, secretary of the State board of health that there were up to January, no less than 1500 more cases and perhaps as many as 2,000 in that county. Adding these to the 1,812 cases reported from the remainder of the state and the total for the year is brought up to between 3,000 and 3,500 cases, the largest number ever occuring in the State in the same length of time.

Wireless Telephone.

Norfolk, Va., July 4—Wireless telephone communication is a fact. Instruments invented by Professor R. A. Fessenden have been installed in homes along the coasts, near Cape Hatteras and Roanoke island and for a distance of 14 miles the ticks from the wireless telegraph instruments can be heard over the telephone.

Another strange feature in connection with the experiment is the ability to hear messages being sent over the line through instruments connected with another line at some distance from the wire over which the message is being sent.

The experiments are being conducted between Frisco and Buxton, N. C., and instruments have been placed on the houses of J. J. Davis, of Buxton, with a wire to Creeds Hill life saving station. It has no connection with the government wire at that point, but messages over the government wire can be heard over the private. A. J. Fulcher, of Frisco, has a wire running from his home to the same life station but it has no connection with the government wire, neither is it connected with the wire from Mr. Davis's house.

The extremities of the two wires at the station are over twelve feet apart Nevertheless messages that are sent over either of them, or over the government wire can be easily heard over any of the other two wires. Ticks from the wireless telegraph instruments over 14 miles away are also plainly audible.

Republican Convention.

There will be a convention of the Republicans of Pasquotank County held at the Court House in Elizabeth City on Tuesday August 12 1902 at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial and County Convention.

Precinct committees will call their meetings in accordance with our plan of organization and send delegates to said convention.

E City N. C. M. B. Culpepper.
July 8, 1902. Chm. Rep. Ex. Com. Pasquotank County.

Corsets and bustles for Men.

Corsets for men are now a stable commodity in New York. The introduction of bustles for men's use is, however a novelty. The fashion finds justification in the military sack coat. The side seam are vented at the bottom and the coat itself is cut so as to flare. Hence, unless the wearer and the military jacket is among the most popular fashions for summer — be equipped with sufficient hip development properly to swing the coat an unsightly appearance is produced. For the benefit of men who want to wear these coats but haven't the proper development the hip improvers are provided.—New York Sun.

Don't Fail To Try This.

Whenever an honest trial is given to Electric Bitters for any trouble it is recommended for a permanent cure will surely be effected It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the kidneys and bowels, stimulate the liver, invigorate the nerves and purify the blood. It's a wonderful tonic for run down systems. Electric bitters positively cures Kidney and Liver Troubles, Stomach Disorders, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and expels Malaria. Satisfaction guaranteed by all Druggists and South Mills Drug Co.

Reclaiming the Dismal Swamp.

Ten thousand acres of land in the great Dismal Swamp, heretofore unavailable for agricultural purposes, are being converted into farming lands of the richest kind, upon which excellent crops can be raised. The new owners, Ohio captilists, have already begun the drainage of the land which will when tillable, from its natural richness and fertility, produce fine crops. Much of the tract is heavily timbered with cypress and juniper, and saw mills will be established for the purpose of preparing these valuable woods for Market As soon as the progressed sufficiently the promoters of the enterprise will establish a colony of Ohioans on the property.

If A Man Lie To You,

And say some other salve, ointment, lotion, oil or alleged healer is as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve, tell him thirty years of marvelous cures of Piles, Burns, Boils, Corns, Felons, Ulcers, Cuts, Scalds, Bruises and Skin Eruptions prove it's the best and cheapest. 25c at all Druggists and South Mills Drug Co.

"I have felt it my duty to expose this conspiracy to take snap judgement against the white people os the State and bring them again under the yoke of negro domination. Never did the old maxim, "forewarned, forearned," apply with greater force. In the name of the white people of North Carolina I tell these conspirators that never again, under any circumstances, will negro rule be permitted to exist in North Carolina. White supremacy is not only written in the constitution, but it is written in the hearts of the white people of the State. If the Republican party hopes again to come into power in North Carolina, it must look elsewhere than to the negro vote. All hopes of political success based upon that vote is doomed to disappointmen. The must either accept the amendment in good faith or openly repudiate. They will not be permitted to invoke its beneficient and liberalizing provisions while secretly plotting its assassination

Senator Simmons to the voters of the State.

This this the very thing we prophesied for the democracy of the Old North State." The democratic politicians have one asset and they know it, the shadow of the "nigger" on the wall What about the promises that were made during the last campaign?

Saves a Woman's Life

To have given up would have meant death for Mrs Lois Cragg, of Dorchester, Mass. For years she had endured untold misery from a severe lung trouble and obstinate cough. "Often", she writes, "I could scarcely breathe and sometimes could not speak All doctors and remedies failed till I used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was completely cured." Sufferers from Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Trouble need this grand remedy, for it never disappoints. Cure is guaranteed by All Druggists and South Mills Drug Co. Price 50c and $1.00 Trial bottles free.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The North Carolina

STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Literary	Industrial
Classical	Pedagogical
Scientific	Musical
Commercial.	

Session opens September 18th. Expenses $100 to $140; for non-residents of the State $160. Faculty of 33 members. Practice and Observation School connected with the College. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent teachers and stenographers. To secure board in the dormitories all free-tuition applications should be made before July 15th. For catalogue and other information address

Pres. Charles D. McIver.

Greensboro, N. C.

ON A WHEEL the rider frequently meets with disaster. A very handy and efficient doctor to have with you when an accident happens is a bottle of Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Ulcers or Running Sores

need not become a fixture upon your body. If they do it is your fault, for

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

will thoroughly, quickly and permanently cure these afflictions. There is no guess work about it; if this liniment is used a cure will follow.

YOU DON'T KNOW how quickly a burn or scald can be cured until you have treated it with Mexican Mustang Liniment. As a flesh healer it stands at the very top.

Are you going away this Summer

Have you the necessary traveling outfit?
Our Trunk Stock is the largest in the City
We have every kind of Trunk you need
Our prices are positively the lowest

Zinc Trunks	$1.00 to 10,00
Canvass Trunk	2,00 to 10,00
Roller Tray Trunks	8,00 to 10,00
Adjustable Trunks	10,00

Our Stock also includes a full assortment of Dress Suit Cases. Bags and Straps

Dress Suit Cases,	1,25 to 7,50
Bags,	25c to 3,00

July is clean-up month with us. Special prices made on all Remnants, Odds and ends left from the Spring Selling.

The Fair
THE BIG DEPARTMENT STORE.

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

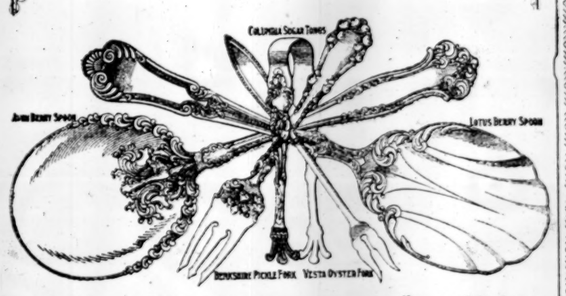
Phillips, Ward & Rountree,

Wholesale Groceries and Commissions.

We buy, sell, or exchange any thing you want to sell or buy.

Write us for information

Norfolk, Virginia,



Spoons and Forks in "1847 ROGERS BROS." are Made to Match

these fancy pieces, and can be supplied at any time. If you wish table silver, including Carving Sets and all sizes of Knives, Forks and Spoons in one pattern, purchase the **"1847 Rogers Bros."** ware—*"Silver Plate that Wears."* Start with a few pieces, add others at your convenience, and you will be surprised how easily and quickly your table will be supplied with all the necessary articles in the best grade of silver plate made.

LOUIS SELIG,

LEADING JEWELER.

Corner Main and Water Sts.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

When We See The Same Faces

Accompanied by new ones at our soda fount every day, it is convincing to us that our ICE DRINKS, ICE CREAM and ICES are just right. It can hardly be otherwise. It's a simple matter, too—pure juices from the choicest, ripe fruits, pure cream, lot of ice, prepared by men who know their business.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

A POINTER

We are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the

GROCERY

business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.

W. J. WOODLEY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THAT NEW SUIT

You are thinking of getting—if it's on the fashion plate—is here ready to wear the moment you put it on.

You'll admire yourself and feel as though others admired you—and they will, too. It don't take such an awful lot of money to dress well when you know where to trade.

You may have a dozen Tailors

dancing at your command, but none of them can design for you prettier garments than these Summer Suits we are now showing. Everything a man wears is here; every late style or whim of fashion is here in clothing.

MOSES WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

HEYWOOD BABY

Carriages and Go-Carts

Are the Ones That give satisfaction
They embody all the improvements:—

Nutless Axles,
Patent Wheel Locks,
Dust Proof Hubs,
Rubber Hub Tips,
All Metal Gear,
Enamel Finish.

Beautiful Upholsteries and Parasols

Go Carts have large bodies and the best Adjustment ever Made.
If You are interested in the best come in and examine them.
Prices to Suit Every Purse.

P. W. Melick.

PEACE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Amnesty Proclaimed and Civil Government Established.

PRESIDENT PRAISES THE ARMY

The Amnesty Proclamation Read to the Filipinos on Independence Day—Pardon For Those Who Were in Insurrection, Except the Moros—Must Take Oath of Allegiance—Chaffee Relieved.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt has formally declared the restoration of peace in the Philippine archipelago; he has placed the islands under complete civil control, and has extended general amnesty to the Filipinos who have been in rebellion. These three things, marking one of the most important chapters in Philippine history, were accomplished through the issue of three separate orders and proclamations, one by the President over his own signature, extending amnesty; one through Secretary Root, by the President's order, relieving General Chaffee from his duties as Military Governor, and a third, which takes the shape of a general order addressed to the entire army of the United States, in which Secretary Root takes occasion to express the President's high appreciation of the work it has accomplished, both in Cuba and in the Philippines.

The amnesty proclamation is as follows:

"By the President of the United States,

A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, Many of the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago were in insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Spain at divers times from August, 1896, until the cession of the archipelago by that kingdom to the United States of America, and since such cession many of the persons so engaged in insurrection have until recently resisted the authority and sovereignty of the United States; and

"Whereas, The insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the United States is now at an end and peace has been established in all parts of the archipelago except in the country inhabited by the Moro tribes, to which this proclamation does not apply; and

"Whereas, During the course of the insurrection against the Kingdom of Spain and against the Government of the United States, persons engaged therein, or those in sympathy with and abetting them, committed many acts in violation of the laws of civilized warfare, but it is believed such acts were generally committed in ignorance of those laws, and under orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary leaders; and,

"Whereas, It is deemed to be wise and humane, in accordance with the beneficent purposes of the Government of the United States toward the Filipino people, and conducive to peace, order and loyalty among them, that the doers of such acts who have not already suffered punishment shall not be held criminally responsible, but shall be relieved from punishment for participation in these insurrections and for unlawful acts committed during the course thereof by a general amnesty and pardon;

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby proclaim and declare, without reservation or condition, except as hereinafter provided, a full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons in the Philippine archipelago who have participated in the insurrections aforesaid, or who have given aid and comfort to persons participating in said insurrections, for the offenses of treason or sedition, and for all offenses political in their character committed in the course of such insurrections pursuant to orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary authorities, or which grew out of internal political feuds or dissensions between Filipinos and Spaniards or the Spanish authorities, or which resulted from internal political feuds or dissensions among the Filipinos themselves during either of said insurrections;

"Provided, however, that the pardon and amnesty hereby granted shall not include such persons committing crimes since May first, nineteen hundred and two, in any province of the archipelago in which, at the time, civil government was established, nor shall it conclude such persons as have been heretofore finally convicted of the crimes of murder, rape, arson, or robbery by any military or civil tribunal organized under the authority of Spain or of the United States of America, but for which special application may be made to the proper authority for pardon by any person belonging to the exempted classes, and such clemency as is consistent with humanity and justice will be liberally extended; and further,

"Provided, that this amnesty and pardon shall not affect the title or right of the Government of the United States or that of the Philippine Islands to any property or property rights heretofore used or appropriated by the military or civil authorities of the Government of the United States or that of the Philippine Islands organized under authority of the United States by way of confiscation or otherwise; and,

"Provided further, that every person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath before any authority in the Philippine archipelago authorized to administer oaths, namely: 'I, ——, solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippine Islands and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto, that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God.'

"Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and in the one hundred and twenty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"By the President; Elihu Root, Secretary of War."

600 PRISONERS RELEASED.

The President's Message to the Islanders Read at Manila.

Manila. — President Roosevelt's amnesty proclamation was read in English and Spanish from a flag-draped stand on the Luneta after a parade of 6000 Americans and Filipinos. Arthur Ferguson, Secretary to Governor Taft, read the proclamation in the presence of a small gathering, the heat having dispersed the crowd when the parade ended.

The prisoners freed by the proclamation, estimated to number 600, were released without ceremony. Many military prisoners had previously been freed. Aguinaldo remained in the house which has sheltered him since his captivity. He is expected to visit friends briefly and then depart on a trip. His destination is not announced. The exiles on the Island of Guam will return here on a special steamer.

The military have surrendered control of Batangas Province to the civil authorities, and with Laguna the province was organized and General Cailles appointed Governor. Every province in Luzon is now under civil government.

MYSTERY OF STOLEN NECKLACE.

Wealthy New York Couple Accused of Theft at Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

Alexandria Bay, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Richman, of New York City, were placed under arrest here, charged with stealing a pearl necklace valued at $25,000 and cash amounting to $425 from Mrs. Frances Hagaman Delabarre, wife of Dr. Delabarre, of New York City. The Delabarres are on their honeymoon. Richman is a tall, fine-looking man and his wife is a beautiful woman. He is a wealthy mirror dealer in New York City, and was traveling for the benefit of his health.

The Delabarres and the Richmans arrived in the evening from New York City and registered at the Crossman House. They were assigned to adjoining rooms. A little later Mrs. Delabarre left her room and went out upon a piazza. Before long she remembered that she had left a small handbag in her room containing the pearl necklace and money. She hastened to the room. The handbag was on a chair near a window, but the necklace and money had been taken from it. The window near the bag was open and looked out on a little veranda. A window of the Richman's room opened on the same veranda.

Mrs. Delabarre notified her husband and he summoned policemen. County Detective William Jones and Policeman C. H. Wilt made an investigation and then arrested the Richmans and searched them. In the bottom of Mrs. Richman's trunk they found the necklace, and they found money sewed in the lining of her dress. She protested tearfully that some other person must have put the necklace in her trunk, and that the money sewed in her dress lining was her own.

The Richmans, having waived examination and been held for the Grand Jury, were taken before Supreme Court Justice Pardon C. Williams, in Watertown. They appeared with their attorneys, D. W. Rockmore, of New York City, and John T. Delaney, of Alexandria Bay, and after a lengthy argument, Justice Williams fixed the amount of bail in the sum of $5000 for each defendant.

Mr. and Mrs. Richman then were released from custody, and returned to New York City immediately. It was said that they would make a month's trip to the West, visiting Yellowstone Park and various places of interest on the Pacific coast.

FIVE STATES STORMSWEPT.

Damage Done in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana.

Chicago.—Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and the northern part of Illinois and Indiana were swept by a furious wind and rain storm. Reports from various places show that at least six persons were killed, many injured and great damage done to crops and buildings.

Near Rochester, Mich., a Michigan Central freight train ran into a washout and was wrecked, two men being killed and several others injured.

At Momence, Ill., five men were seriously hurt when the wind blew down the boiler house of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. It is estimated that $50,000 damage was done there.

From various places in Iowa come reports of the heaviest rainfall experienced in that State for several years. The railroads appear to be the greatest sufferers.

In the southern part of Michigan the storm assumed the proportions of a tornado. At Flint the damage will easily reach $100,000.

No Extra Session of the Senate.

Representative Sereno E. Payne, of New York, called on President Roosevelt at Washington. After leaving the President's office Mr. Payne predicted that there would be no extra session of the Senate this summer or next fall for the purpose of considering a treaty of reciprocity with Cuba.

Date of St. Louis Exposition.

In accordance with the law of Congress postponing for a year the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation giving formal and official notice of its opening on May 1, 1904, to continue not later than December 1 of that year.

Thousands of irregular officers and men are offering their services to the American Consul at Johannesburg, South Africa, to fight in the Philippines.

Newsy Gleanings

Automobiles are to be barred from the busier streets of Berlin.

Forty per cent. of the potato crop in Germany is used for fodder.

It cost over $35,000 to police the British houses of Parliament last year.

General S. B. Buckner has presented Munfordville, Ky., with a water works.

The Rev. Sam Jones is going to build a $25,000 business block in Cartersville, Ga.

The United States furnish about seventy per cent. of the population of the Klondike region.

The anti-clerical crusade in the eastern provinces of Spain is meeting with great success.

The State of New Jersey is about to build a sanatorium for indigent sufferers from consumption.

The suicide death rate in European armies far exceeds the rate of the country to which the army belongs.

The charter of Waco, Texas, has been declared invalid because the city boundaries are not clearly specified.

In the mill town of Ballards, Wash., eight families have adopted the merger plan of living. No "kickers" are allowed.

Treaty of Friendship Signed.

The Secretary of State has received a telegram from Bellamy Storer, United States Minister at Madrid, announcing that the treaty of friendship and commerce and navigation between Spain and the United States has been signed.

Census Bureau on Permanent Basis.

The United States Census Bureau, at Washington, has been transferred from a temporary to a permanent basis in compliance with the terms of the recent law of Congress.

The National Game.

Baltimore has released Pitcher Lawson.

Alfonso Davis leads the champion Pittsburgs in stolen bases.

New York has tried fifteen men in the outfield so far this season.

Pat Dougherty continues to lead the Boston Americans in stick work.

Willis was the first National League pitcher to achieve double figures in victories.

George Smith does more clever work about second base with less show than any man that has played the position for New York in years.

Chance, Williams, Jones, Slagle and Kling have hit .300 per cent. or better for Chicago.

McGann, Williams and Kelley are the only members of the Oriole outfit batting above .300.

New York boasts of seven college men in Mathewson, Lauder, Sparks, Clarke, Hendricks, Washburn and the Georgetown University twirler, Blewett.

Brooklyn is playing the points of the game, which shows the drilling of Manager Haulon. He has whipped into form a team which looked only fair at the beginning of the season.

THE CONGRESS ADJOURNS

The Closing Scenes in the House and Senate.

PRESIDENT VISITS THE CAPITOL

Philippine Civil Government and Naval Appropriation Bills Approved—Members of the House Sing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" For the Speaker—Dignified Proceedings in the Senate.

Washington, D. C.—Quietly and languidly in the Senate the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress came to a close at 5.30 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, ending a dull day with an hour of dignified waiting for the end, without even the usual crowd in the galleries. In the House everybody was lively, and there was hardly a moment of the day when the occupants of the galleries did not find something worth seeing and hearing, and at the end the liberated servants of the people frolicked and skylarked like a pack of schoolboys at the beginning of vacation.

Outside of the agreements to conference reports nothing of great consequence was done in either body. When the Senate convened some humorous comment was occasioned among the spectators by the appearance of Senator Patterson on the floor with a long speech on the Philippine question. Mr. Patterson has talked more than any other Senator during the session and people of sporting proclivities had offered bets that the last day of the session would not go by without a long speech from him. The conference reports on the Philippine and Naval Appropriation bills were the important businesses, and they were passed without incident.

At 3.10 in the afternoon the resolution to adjourn at 5.30 o'clock was passed. The last executive session began at 4.25 and lasted eleven minutes. By this time all the business had been cleared up. A recess was taken until 5 o'clock, and the crowds in the galleries swarmed over to the House and did not come back. At 5 o'clock President Frye took the chair again. It was a dismal sort of a half hour. Not more than twenty Senators were present, and, except for the announcement of the passage of bills, no business was transacted.

Senator Cockrell, in accordance with his custom, presented a resolution of thanks to the presiding officer, to which Mr. Frye responded in a little speech, and then at 5.29—one minute ahead of time—he declared the Senate adjourned. Everybody who was still in the chamber rushed out.

Very different was the closing day in the House. Aside from the conference reports, the business of chief importance was the passing of the bill to promote the efficiency of the Marine Hospital Service and change its name to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. But there were plenty of other bills, mostly of no importance.

After the House adjourned a striking scene was witnessed. Speaker Henderson's words of thanks were ringing in the ears of the members, and their enthusiasm found expression in song. Under the lead of Representatives Lessler, Blackburn, Watson, Southwick and a few others, "America," "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and the "Star Spangled Banner" were sung, the galleries joining in the strains and enjoying the unusual demonstration. While singing "Jolly Good Fellow" the members filed by Speaker Henderson, who took up a position in front of the pit, and each one in the crowd shook his hand and wished him a pleasant summer.

President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretaries Hay, Shaw, Moody, Hitchcock and Wilson and Postmaster-General Payne, went to the Capitol in order to facilitate the work of Congress, and in his room in the Senate wing of the Capitol the President signed the Philippine Civil Government bill, the Naval Appropriation bill, and other measures that went through in the closing hours of Congress.

APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS.

Chairman Allison's Statement Shows a Total of $800,193,837.

Washington, D. C.—Just before the Senate adjourned finally, Senator Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, presented a statement showing the total appropriations for the session by bills, as follows:

Agriculture, $5,208,960; Army, $91,530,136; Diplomatic and Consular, $1,957,925; District of Columbia, $8,647,526; fortifications, $7,298,955; Indians, $9,143,902; legislative, etc., $25,398,381; Military Academy, $2,624,324; Navy, $78,678,963; pension, $139,842,230; Postoffice, $138,436,598; river and harbor, $26,726,442 (exclusive of contracts authorized); sundry civil, $60,125,359; deficiencies., $28,039,911; miscellaneous, $2,600,000; Isthmian Canal, $50,130,000; permanent annual appropriations, $123,921,220; grand total, $800,193,837.

The total last year was $730,338,575.

Chairman Cannon, of the House Appropriations Committee, presented in the House a statement of the appropriations, showing a total of $750,063,837, not including the large amounts that will be required for the Isthmian Canal and public buildings and river and harbor contracts.

General Cronje Takes Oath.

General Cronje and many of the other Boer prisoners at St. Helena have taken the oath of allegiance to King Edward.

Meteor Terrifies Finlanders.

A large meteor terrified all Eastern Finland a few nights ago, passing with a noise like thunder. Pieces were found by peasants. The greater part is believed to have fallen in Lake Ladoga, and efforts will be made to find it. A peasant says he saw precisely where it fell.

Missing Teachers Are Prisoners.

A captured native in Cebu, P. I., said that the four missing American teachers were alive and held as prisoners in the mountains.

Paying Teller Short $90,000.

Alexander A. Robertson, member of the City Council and paying teller in the Wells-Fargo Bank, at Salt Lake, Utah, who disappeared, and whose accounts showed a shortage of $85,000 to $90,000, has surrendered himself to the police.

Rains Impede Wheat Harvest.

Rains have interfered with the wheat harvest in Kansas and Missouri, but cool weather has been beneficial to the crop in Northern sections, and on the whole the conditions have been satisfactory.

Unabated Activity in Iron Trade.

Additional sales of steel rails have been made by Western mills for next year's delivery. Unabated activity characterizes the structural iron industry, and values in all branches of the iron and steel trade are very strong, except for iron bars and light sheets, on which prices are slightly easier.

Scientists Ascend Mont Pelee.

Professors Hovey and Curtis, American scientists, have made the first ascent of Mont Pelee from the leeward side, and found a great crater formed on the site of a lake.

MILLIONS FOR CHARITY.

Aged Bachelor Gives a Fortune to Found a Public Benefaction.

Aid For the Unfortunate and a Splendid Provision For Poor Convalescents—Deed in Mother's Memory.

New York City.—A modest millionaire, John M. Burke, who lives in this city, has conveyed $4,000,000 in real and personal property to the Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation, a corporation he has founded with a view to honoring his deceased mother and to caring for poor persons who have been discharged from hospitals before regaining sufficient strength to resume their occupations.

Besides Mr. Burke, the trustees are Abram S. Hewitt, William Hubbard White, Edward M. Shepard and Frank Sturgis. The property has been conveyed with the sole provision that the income less the cost of administration be reserved to Mr. Burke during his lifetime. After his death it is all to be devoted to the purpose of the foundation. By the conveyance in his lifetime Mr. Burke, who has only distant relatives, has made impossible a fight for his estate after his death. Mr. Burke is a bachelor, who made his fortune in the South American trade.

The trust deed by which Mr. Burke conveys his millions specifies that "the benefits of the foundation shall be reserved for intelligent and respectable men and women, who in consequence of sickness, or discharge from hospitals before they have regained strength sufficient to earn their livelihood, or in consequence of other misfortune may be in need of temporary assistance."

Plans for carrying this into effect have already been devised. An office is to be maintained where applicants may make their wants known, and arrangements will be made for the prompt relief of every case which may seem to require assistance. The special object of the founder being, however, to benefit convalescents, provision has therefore been made for the establishment of a convalescent home upon part of the real estate conveyed to the trustees, which is "in the immediate vicinity of New York City."

All persons needing rest as a means of cure will be eligible for admission to this convalescent hospital, and that, as far as possible, the self-respect of the applicants will be carefully considered a moderate charge may be made. In case the patient prefers, this will be regarded as a loan to be repaid without interest and without security.

NEWPORT BANK A WRECK.

The Shortage of Cashier Sherman Amounts to $326,093.

Providence, R. I.—Albert S. Sherman, who committed suicide in Newport a fortnight ago, had completely wrecked the Merchants' Bank, of that city, of which he was cashier. The shortage is $326,093. Depositors will lose practically everything. They had $150,000 in the bank.

Liabilities include deposits subject to check $122,500; due depositors, $28,600; due banks and trust companies, $49,300; certificates of deposits outstanding, $12,900; cashier's checks outstanding, $15,100.

Aside from the bank property, valued at $8800, scarcely $1600 worth of securities remain. The cash on hand out of the $322,565 capital stock and deposits was only $150.64.

The complete wreck is believed to be due to Cashier Sherman's extensive bucket shop and other speculations. His methods of obtaining money for the purpose were varied. Deposits would be entered on passbooks and not on the bank books; amounts would be deducted from balances due depositors; loans were effected without sufficient security; notes were handled in a peculiar manner.

A four per cent. dividend was declared as late as January and paid in part out of the assets of the bank.

CARRIED UP BY A BALLOON ROPE.

Man Dangled 3000 Feet in Air and Came Down Safe in a Treetop.

Milford, Mass.—Louis Ward, of this town, was holding one of the guy ropes of Professor Hellman's hot-air balloon at Hoag Park when the balloon was released. He became entangled in the rope and was jerked into the air head downward. He remained in that attitude only a minute or two. Professor Hellman, leaning over the edge of the basket, gave him directions how to act, and he put himself in an upright position.

The balloon went up 3000 feet and Hellman, after telling Ward to keep cool and hang on, dropped in his parachute and made a safe descent.

The balloon slowly collapsed and began to settle. It brought up on top of a tree, and Ward, none the worse for his flight, reached the ground a mile from where he started. A crowd of 3000 persons at the park saw him carried up.

PAY FOR M'KINLEY'S DOCTORS.

Congress Appropriated $45,000 and $39,000 For Mrs. McKinley.

Washington, D. C.—The General Deficiency bill, which was passed by Congress and approved by the President, contained a provision appropriating $39,000, the remaining amount of President McKinley's salary for the last fiscal year, which is to be given to Mrs. McKinley, and $45,000 to cover the bills of the physicians who attended President McKinley at Buffalo. This sum also includes the claims for burial expenses. As soon as President Roosevelt signed the bill word was sent to Mrs. McKinley that the payment had been authorized.

Volunteers in South Africa.

The British War Office has issued plans for the demobilization of the army in South Africa, which show that there are 70,000 volunteers, colonial troops, yeomanry and reserves to be sent home before any of the regulars are moved.

Instructions to Governor Taft.

Instructions have been sent to Judge Taft at Rome that if the United States buys the friars' lands in the Philippines none of the orders will be allowed to return to the parishes.

Public Debt, $909,457,241.

The statement of the public debt at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1902, shows that the debt, less cash in the National Treasury, amounted to $909,457,241, which is a decrease as compared with May 30, 1902, of $15,012,332.

Names For the New Warships.

President Roosevelt has selected names for the vessels authorized by the new Naval bill as follows: Armored vessels—Louisiana, Connecticut, Tennessee and Washington. Gunboats—Paducah and Dubuque.

Miner Shot by Coal Guard.

Coal guards of the William A. colliery, of the Lehigh Valley Company, at Pittston, Pa., shot and instantly killed Vincenzo Luigi, a striker. Benedetto Giuseppe another striker, had a narrow escape, a bullet passing through his hat. The shooting caused much excitement about the mines. The strikers and guards gave different versions of the shooting.

Business Failures For a Week.

Failures during the previous week, according to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 200 in the United States and twenty in Canada.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ —	@$	21
Firsts	20¼	@	20¾
Seconds	19½	@	20
State dairy tubs, extra	—	@	20
Imitation creamery	18	@	19
Factory, fancy	—	@	18
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	9¾
Small	10	@	10¼
Part skims, good to prime	6¾	@	7½
Full skims	2½	@	3
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	21	@	22
State and Penn	21	@	22
Western—Choice	19	@	20
Southern—Choice	15½	@	17½
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 20	@	2 22½
Medium, choice	1 70	@	1 72½
Pea, choice	1 65	@	1 67½
Red kidney, choice	—	@	2 35
White kidney, choice	—	@	1 90
Yellow eye, choice	2 12½	@	2 15
Lima, Cal.	2 75	@	2 80
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH			
Apples—Ga., Astra., per car	75	@	1 25
Md. & Del., green, bu. crate	50	@	1 00
Strawberries, per qt	8	@	15
Gooseberries, per qt	5	@	10
Huckleberries per qt	7	@	12
Peaches, Fla., per carrier	1 00	@	1 75
Triumph, per carrier	50	@	1 00
Alexander, per carrier	50	@	1 25
Cherries, per lb	5	@	12
Blackberries, per qt	6	@	9
Watermelons, per 100	20 00	@	35 00
Muskmelons, per case	1 00	@	1 50
Raspberries, per pt	4	@	8
Currants, per qt	5	@	7
Plums, Ga., per carrier	1 25	@	1 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Broilers, per lb	15	@	18
Fowls, per lb	—	@	11
Roosters, per lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	12
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Geese, per pair	75	@	1 12
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	50
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	15
Fowls, Western, per lb	10	@	13
Broilers, Phila., per lb	20	@	28
Spring chickens	—	@	15
Spring ducklings, per lb	14	@	15
Geese, Eastern, per lb	22	@	25
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	2 50
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb	21	@	22
Common to medium	17	@	19
1900, choice	15	@	16
Pacific coast, 1901, choice	20	@	21
1900, choice	15	@	16
1900, common to prime	13	@	14
Old odds	5	@	8
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	92½	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb	80	@	82½
Clover, per 100 lb	—	@	65
Clover, per 100 lb	60	@	65
Straw, long rye	78	@	80
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Western, per sack	2 00	@	2 37
N. Y. State, per sack	2 00	@	2 37
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	2 50	@	3 00
Turnips, per 100 bunches	50	@	1 50
String beans, per basket	40	@	1 25
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	1 50
Tomatoes, per bushel	1 25	@	2 00
Spinach, per bbl	40	@	50
Squash, per bbl	50	@	1 50
Beets, per 100 bunches	—	@	1 50
Carrots, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Peas, per bag	1 00	@	2 00
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 50
Asparagus, per doz. bunches	1 00	@	4 00
Onions, N. O., per bbl	—	@	2 50
Jersey, per basket	1 25	@	1 37
Cucumbers, per basket	75	@	1 50
String beans, per basket	50	@	1 50
Cauliflower, per bbl	75	@	1 75
Corn, per 100	1 00	@	1 50
Peppers, per bushel	1 75	@	2 00
Turnips, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	30	@	31
Maple sugar, per lb	7½	@	8½
Maple syrup, per gal	70	@	80
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	4 00	@	4 10
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 30
Wheat—No. 1 N. N. Y.	—	@	83½
No. 1, N. Duluth	—	@	83½
No. 2 red	81½	@	83
Corn—No. 2 white	—	@	72½
Oats—No. 2 white	—	@	60
Track mixed	54½	@	56
Rye—Western	66	@	66½
State	63	@	64
Lard, city	10.30c.	@	10.45c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	9	@	12
Calves, city dressed	8	@	10½
Country dressed	6	@	10
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 50	@	4 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 25	@	7 25
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	6 70	@	7 75
Country dressed, per lb	7	@	10½

PREDICTING DOLLAR CORN.

Phenomenal Record Made in the Boom in the Chicago "Pit."

Chicago.—Not content with their work in sending up the price of corn for July delivery to 72½ cents a bushel, the highest since 1872, the bull clique marked it up to 78 cents. Traders are predicting that it will reach the dollar mark, which was the record established in the corner of thirty years ago. Probably the most remarkable feature of the present situation is that corn sold above wheat, something almost unheard of. The highest price for July wheat during the day was 77⅝ cents.

The July holdings of the bull interests are estimated at between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 bushels. Contract stocks in this market are only a little more than 3,000,000 bushels. From this it will be easily seen how strong is the position of the bulls.

Country advices sounded a strong note of warning to shorts. Thousands of acres in the corn and wheat regions are reported under water. Harvesting of winter wheat and oats has been brought to a standstill and growing crops in some sections are said to be fairly washed out of the ground.

Cotton Prices Fluctuating.

Cotton prices have been alternately advanced and depressed by weather advices from the South. More moisture is needed in Texas, but the general trade view of the crop outlook is hopeful.

Improved Demand For Wool.

Demand for wool has improved, and more old stock has changed hands, but much of the new supply is held for higher prices on account of the relatively high rates paid for the present season's clips in the country markets.

A Notable Period in Trade.

Bradstreet's says: "The six months' period just closed, as regards volume of business done—excepting speculation—and general prospects at the close, has had few equals and no superiors. Thus ends quite satisfactorily a fiscal year which, owing to smaller crop yields, gave little promise at its opening. No ground appears to have been lost, but, on the contrary, distinct gains over the best previous years have been noted in many lines. Profits may have been smaller, but the volume of trade turned over has about made up for this."

The Export Wheat Trade.

There has been considerable foreign inquiry for wheat. If farmers should show a disposition to market the new crop freely at ruling prices, so that exporters might be assured of abundant supplies to meet engagements for future clearances, the situation would be favorable to an early expansion of the export trade.

The Shoe Trade Dull.

The boot and shoe trade is irregular, and the volume of orders generally falls below that of the corresponding season last year.

A Paper Possibility.

Rofia, rafia or raphia fibre, one of the natural vegetable products peculiar to Madagascar, has long been known as an article of European importation, chiefly employed for horticultural purposes. It is, moreover, woven on handlooms by the natives of the island into various fabrics, from the coarsest sacking to a stuff with the woof of white silk, so fine it is used by ladies in Europe for dress materials. Some small quantities of one variety occasionally find their way to New York, under the denomination of rabanas, a striped, colored, medium quality, forming a unique and novel tissue for draperies and curtains.

In a recent report Consul Hunt, at Tamatave, says a French firm is now making cigarette paper from this product, and he says the paper presents the qualities of decided suppleness and strength, and as the fibre from the start is tasteless, inodorous and exceedingly clean, it certainly recommends itself to the most fastidious. But, he says, I would draw the attention of paper manufacturers, always in search of new productions, to the possibilities of this fibre for other uses. These are too varied to quote, but will immediately suggest themselves to the scientific manufacturer, who might be interested in following the experiments.

The Most Ancient of Crowns.

Among the crowns preserving the ancient form more than any others now worn is the so-called iron crown of Lombardy, which is the most treasured National possession of the Italian kingdom. It is of golden "plaques" or panels rather longer than they are high, but small in size, so as not to rise above the top of the head. They form, indeed, only a jointed band of foliaged, embossed relief-work, and one narrow wire of iron binds them together in the inside—this wire having the repute of being hammered out from one of the nails of our Saviour's cross. It was the enlargement of these panels in other crowns which led to the crossband or "closure" of the crown. Look at the German crown and the Austrian, both adaptations of that of the old Emperors of the "Holy Roman Empire." The "arch of empire" became the result in the crown of the necessity for fastening panels for protection for the head from any stroke from above delivered in war.—Leslie's Monthly.

Stunts of a Convict Genius.

A. E. Wyckoff, of Chillicothe, Mo., is applying to Governor Nash for a pardon for George Hon, a convict from Adams County serving a ten-years' sentence for the forgery for twenty-five cents' worth of tobacco. Hon was the first prisoner confined in the new West Union jail. The contractors offered a prize of $100 to any prisoner who would escape from the cells. It was but twenty-four hours before Hon was at liberty. The Sheriff put two bloodhounds on his track. Hon stole the dogs and sold them to a farmer for $5. At Manchester he stole the laprobe and cushion from the buggy of the Sheriff. He reached Wisconsin, was recaptured and brought back for trial.

The contractors refused to pay the $100 to Hon on the ground that he had been aided by some one on the outside. He employed an attorney and brought suit, but lost his case.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Prussian Railway System.

The Prussian railway system is the property of the State; it has been slowly developed from small beginnings into an organization which pays above its operating expenses not only the entire interest on the Prussian debt, but turns an annual surplus of many millions into the public treasury. That the rates for freight and first class passenger fares are very high—so high, indeed, that the former constitute a heavy handicap on agriculture and many inland industries—is unquestionable. German miners and manufacturers look with envious surprise upon the economies of railway freight in America, and their main hope for the future is in the extension and improvement of the inland river and canal system, which is advocated by the imperial government.

Life in New York Difficult.

Nobody living outside New York knows how difficult it has become here for people of moderate means to bring up their children in the love of genuine things. It is still done by many, but with increasing effort, and only by dint of a strong will and an inheritance of the truest graces of life: simplicity, the domestic affections and the love of nature and one's kind. It is to the cultivation of these graces that we must look for a rescue from the artificiality and the vulgarity of the pitiable circle in every American city known as "the smart set."—The Century.

Cologne, a city of 384,000 inhabitants, has three municipal bath-houses. The daily number of bathers in 1196. The price of a bath varies from two cents to twenty-eight cents.

Your Hair

"Two years ago my hair was falling out badly. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and soon my hair stopped coming out." Miss Minnie Hoover, Paris, Ill.

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, and make it rich, dark, and heavy.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Cross?

Poor man! He can't help it. It's his liver. He needs a liver pill. Ayer's Pills.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use Buckingham's Dye

50 cts. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

A Sufficient Reason.

Annie was late and, like a sensible child, she recognized the fact and stopped running. Not so Johnnie. He belonged to the class that never knows when it has enough of either joy or trouble, so he kept up his laborious trot until the school door was reached. There he leaned dejectedly and breathed heavily. Annie eyed him with a scorn that grew as she looked. Later on they stood in the office looking like a set of illustrations for a new version of the "Lives of the Hunted," and Johnnie was talking. "I couldn't mean it," he sobbed. "It wuz me big sister Katie's fault. She made me eat three eggs, an' me mudder sez I can't hold that much till I'm nine years old, and——" He would have babbled on indefinitely, the tears rolling off his fat, foolish little face, but the principal handed him his admission slip and turned to Annie. That young lady had a passion for acquisition, so without further ado she acquired Johnnie's excuse.

"I ate too many eggs, too, and it made me late," she explained.

"Indeed," said the principal, "and how many did you eat?" Annie's lips curled scornfully as she remembered Johnnie and his miserable three eggs.

"I ate seventy-four," she replied blandly.—New York Sun.

Vaccination is now obligatory in France within the first year from birth and must be followed by revaccination at the ages of eleven and twenty-one.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

More aluminium than ever is being used for the caps of fruit jars for all classes of goods.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A man never forgets how good he is to others.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., says: "shall not call on you for the $100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

When a fellow has no bank account to draw on it doesn't do him much good to draw on his imagination.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The fellow who borrows fifty cents is content to do things by halves.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

A man may know his own mind and not know very much at that.

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Louise M. Gibson Says That This Fatal Disease is Easily Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I felt very discouraged two years ago, I had suffered so long with kidney troubles and other complications, and had taken so much medicine without relief that I began to think there was no hope for me. Life looked so good to me, but what is life without health? I wanted to be well.

MRS. LOUISE M. GIBSON.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and made me well, and that is why I gladly write you this, and gladly thank you; six bottles was all I took, together with your Pills. My headache and backache and kidney trouble went, never to return; the burning sensation I had left altogether; my general health was so improved I felt as young and light and happy as at twenty."—MRS. LOUISE G